THE HISTORIC BUILDING THAT IS TO BE ABANDONED TO-MORROW.

Walls that Have Echoed Famous Voices and could Tell Strange Tales - Some of the Names Associated with the Old Edifice at the Hend of State Street, Albany. ALBANY, Jan. 4 .- On Tuesday the Senate

and Assembly will turn their backs on the old State Capitol at Albany, and convene for the st time in the far more imposing, though tincomplete, new Capitol. This exodus from ent to the modern awakens recollecevents that have played their parts during the st three-score years and ten in the venerable fice which is now passing into history.

The old Capitol is a landmark in the annals of ow York. Though, to our cultivated taste, it s the farthest remove from a stately struc-ure it loomed up grandly before the eyes of our ancestors when New York ranked as the urth State in the Union, and its representa-on in Congress was just equal to that of Massausetts and only double that of South Caro ia. The territory stretching west from the line springs of Onondaga to the cataract of Singara was then little better than a wilder-less. Syracuse and Rochester and Buffalo core not even dots on a map. The genius of obert Fulton was grappling unsuccessfully th the problem of steam navigation on the The remote possibility of a canal Lake Erie to tidewater was a dim dream of De Witt Clinton, while a railway for carrying passengers and freight at low rates by steam ower had never been born of the wildest imag-

In those days the Dutch burghers who used to come down the Valley of the Mohawk to Al-bany, their sleighs loaded with wheat, ready for shipment to the Manhattoes in the early spring, looked with wondering eyes upon the new Capiought its brown stone walls and fluted marble columns, crowned with Justice bearing the scales, was a specimen of architecture above all Greek, above all Roman fame. They heard with amazement that its erection had cost

Well, it was a stately structure for the times. There were probably not half a dezen other buildings in the State constructed of brown stone, while a marble building was not then dreamed of. It was one of the most imposing edifices in the Union. Those who would decry the handiwork of our fathers must remember that a dozen years after its capstone was laid the whole country went into ecstasies over that architectural paragon, the City Hall of New

THEN AND NOW.

Marvellous changes have occurred in our State since Daniei D. Tompkins first sat in the Executive Chamber of the old Capitol. Our population was about three-fourths of a miln. It is now upward of five million. Our electoral vote then was 19—the same as that of Massachusetts—while that of Virginia was 24, and of Pennsylvania, 20. Four years later we gained the ascendancy, and have ever since ranked as the Empire State; and now we have three times as many members of Cohgress as Massachusetts, and nearly three times as many as Virginia and West Virginia combined.

Perhaps the great men who have figured in the old Capitol attract our attention even more than the wonderful growth of the State during the seventy years of its existence. It will be fifty-three years in April next since the writer of this sketch, a verdant youth from a remote New England hamlet, spent a day in Albany electoral vote then was 19-the same as that of fifty-three years in April next since the writer of this sketch, a verdant youth from a remote New England hamlet, spent a day in Albany while journeying to "the Genesse country," then known as "the far West." He had never seen a State House, a Legislature, or a Governor. Straggling up the hill his eye fell upon the Capitol. Pictorial geographies not having then been discovered, he supposed this was the grandest building in the world. As he sat in the galspitol. Pictorial geographies not having then en discovered he supposed this was the grandtonidation of the model. As he sat in the galey of the Assembly and listened to the rapid life the roll by the sonorous voice of Edward vingston, he regarded him as a modern Desistenes. Something like a wrangle occurred tween a dark-skinned man in the chair and ed-faced man on the floor. He was told that stawny man was Samuel Young, the Speaker, it he florid man was Gen. Erastus Root. A handsome gentleman near the fireplace, clad an elegant bottle-green coat, with glistening buttons, made a short speech. This was Fran-Granger. The visitor somehow got into the late, a bent up room, with a heavy portrait pended over the chair. They were debating if for constructing a State road along the thern ther of counties, as an offset to the e Canal, then just completed. He happened tumble into what proved to be the Executive amber. A large gentleman was discoursing ome ladies on a new full-length likeness of ayette, which adorned the wall. This was Governor. The youth had been trained in belief that a Governor must needs be a magnent looking personage. De Witt Clinton it the measure of his imagination. ris in our old Capitol than in any other edi-in the country except the Capitol at Wash-

THE OLD GOVERNORS. candidates of their several parties for the

n candidates of their several parties for the siddency, the State has been went to convert her Govors into Senators in Congress. Clinton, Van Jorn, Marcy, Wright, Dix. Seward, Fish, Mora, and Fenton, received this honor. Clinton I Marcy were in the Senate for only brief fields. Van Buren, Wright, and Seward were re many years and achieved rare distinct, standing in the foremost rank as leaders lebate and in council when the chamber one with resplendent talents. an Buren, Marcy, Seward, and Fish were in State Department at Washington twenty-by-years. Marcy and Seward managed our eign relations with skill at critical periods, roy was Secretary of War during our content with Mexico, and Dix became Secretary of Treasury when Howell Cobb threw up the disto join in the rebellion.

con in the rebellion.

The saking thus particularly of some of the cors who have sat in the old Capitol, it is ended to leave room for the inference of others were not men of ability and perhaps it is in the legislative halls of

erable edifice, rather than in its Execu-amber, that we must look for the men ulded the measures that have contribu-esentially to the growth, grandeur, and the State for the past seventy years, barely name the most conspicuous of easures and men.

canal system originated in the old Capi-inen its corner stone was dedicated with ing ceremonies central New York was by settled, and the whole territory of the cest of Seneca Lake was comprised in the es of Ontario and Genesee. Nature's two to the ocean for the flood of waters in at Northwest are the Mississippi and the wrence, whose mounts he 3,000 miles The keen eye of De Witt Cinton and NOTABLE LEGISLATION. setted. Emigration did not wait for its tion. Its very conception set the tide in i and soon it spread in one broad sen of rise, intelligence, and worth through the valleys and on the rich hilbides of the es lying beyond the springs of the Mo-

he canal was not the initial step toward

cal, and philosophical than anything that had gone before in any State of the Union. And here it may be said that very many of the statutes of New York that involved fundamental principles or facilitated the formation of corporations and the transaction of business under general laws, or provided the machinery for administering justice in courts, have served as models for half a century in other States, and have been partially copied in the British Parliament; and, moreover, that this wise legislation has been wrought out through a succession of able Senators and Assemblymen, upon whose labors in thesetchambers the likenesses of George Cinton and George Washington have looked flown for two generations.

and George Washington have looked glown for two generations.

THE OLD SENATORS.

We have not space to refer even in the most cursory way to many measures, enacted in this long period, which have left an ineffaceable impress upon the policy of the State; nor can we flud room to mention a tenth of those men of high mark who shaped its legislation in this eventful epoch. The names of a few Senators and Assemblymen must suffice. We leave out everybody who did not appear in the Legislature previous to the adaption of the third and last Constitution in 1846.

In the Senate, under the first Constitution, a distinguished part was borne by De Witt Clinton, Martin Van Buren, Abruham Van Vechten, and Peter R. Livingston. Intensely ambitious, of large views, and pealous of the honor of his native State, Mr. Clinton was long a centrolling element in her councils. In personal appearance he was one of the most commanding figures that ever appeared in New York. Mr. Van Buren entered the Senate in 1812, where he remained eight years. In a body unusually replete with inients, he was from the start recognized as the Democratic leader. Mr. Van Vechten was the champion of the beats of the legal profession. His full-length portrait, clad in the costume of the revolutionary fathers, hangs on the wails of the Court of Appeais. Mr. Livingston was the bright particular star of that brillant family whereof the famous Chancellor was the chief. He ranked high among the orators of the Senate, We barely mention rough and vigorous Erastus Root, Gideon Granger, who had been Jefferson's Postmaster-General, Nathan Santord, subsequently Senator in Congress and Chancellor, Samuel Young, a familiar reputation in the long line of able Senators who sat from time to time under the Constitution of 1822 there were of the Chief Justice, cand James Talimadge, who had achieved a great reputation in the Missouri controversy in Congress, On the Democratic side stood Silas Wright, who won his spurs in the State Senate; Guiman C. Verplanck, the learned jurist

all through Cowen, Wendeil and Hill's reports.
These names will be instantly recognized by all who are even moderately acquainted with the history of legislation in New York.

The task of selection is more difficult in the Assembly. In earlier days, when the fathers laid the foundations whereon their sons have builded, the ablest men in the State coveted seats in the Assembly, and there sought distinction. Most of the Senators whom we have mentioned made the lower hall their stepping stone to the upper chamber.

Under the first Constitution the Assembly chamber of the old Capitol for many sessions echoed the voices of two natives of Columbia County, whose great powers were of the most dissimitar description. Each gained marvellous victories at the bar: Daniel Cady by luminous logic, Elisha Williams served often in the Assembly together, and were the Federal leaders. A full-length portrait of Judge Cady hangs in the Court of Appeals near to the likeness of his friend Van Yechten. In the Assembly of 1812 and 1813 sat John W. Taylor, a wise young man, subsequently twenty years in Congress, and twice Speaker of the House. Among the noted members in this epoch were Stephen Van Rensselaer, the Albany Patroon; Nathaniel Pitcher, who took the Executive chair, made vacant by the death of Clinton; David B. Ogden and Thomas J. Oakley, both eminent at the bar, and John Savaze and Green C. Bronson, each afterward Chief Justice of the State.

The list of men of mark under the second Constitution is very long. We pick a name here and there. At the head of the honored procession we discover Azariah C. Flagg, Thurlow Weed, Francis Granger, Henry Whenton, the celebrated writer on international law; Benjamin F. Butler, Attorney-General under Gen. Jackson, and Millard Fillmore. We now reach the Governors, John A. King, Horatio Seymour, John Young, John A. King,

who have figured in the Legislature under our present Constitution.

CONSTITUTION MAKERS.

Since New York seceded from the British crown it has framed four constitutions of government. Three of these originated in the Assembly chamber of the old Capitol.

The State Convention that framed the Constitution of 1821 was composed of delegates who were at least the peers in legal attainments, forensic powers, and varied accomplishments of those who issued the Declaration of Independence of formed the Federal Constitution. Chancellor Kent, Chief Justice Spencer, Vice-President Tompkins, and Martin Van Buren are fair exemples of the 128 members.

The Convention of 1846 was replete with wisdom and courage. With large experience of the past, it manifested an innovating spirit for the future. Its guiding light was Michael Hoffman. Samuel Nelson and Charles O'Conor were members, as were Churchill C. Cambreling and Samuel J. Tilden. The product of their labors has illustrated the fundamental truth that a good, honest, economical government depends less upon its framework than upon the agencies that administer it.

Only a small section of the Constitution formed by the Convention of 1868 has been adopted. Horace Greeley, William M. Evarts, Sanford E. Church, Samuel J. Tilden, and William A. Wheeler were among the delegates.

The Old JUDGES AND LAWYERS.

regularly reported, and thus poured a flood of light along the track of equity jurispudence in this country.

The old Supreme Court, the Court of Errors, and the Court of Appeals, in the opinious pronounced by Kent, Spencer, Thompson, Nelson, Cowen, Sutherland, Bronson, Denio, and some of their associates, have illuminated all branches of the law in a style worthy of the best efforts of Mansfield and Marshail.

It would be impossible to summon to our ald any mode of condensation or classification whereby we could convey an adequate idea of the long line of eminent lawyers who have added the bench of this State in erecting its judicial system on solid foundations. The bench of course, has been selected from the bar. Besides this, the profession in New York has furnished one Chief Justice and four Associate Justices to the Supreme Court of the United States and four Attorney-Generals.

Of the early lawyers whose presence was familiar in the old Capitol, it must suffice to mention Aaron Burr, Abraham Van Vechten, Ambrose Spencer, Elisha Williams, Daniel Cady, John V. Henry, a model advocate before the Court in banco, and Thomas Addis Emmet, the elequent Irish refugee.

A little further down the line we recognize George Griffin and David B. Ogden, so long the chiefs of the Metropolitan bar; John Welles, who stood almost without a peer in commercial law; Martin Van Buren, one of the youngest of our Attorney-Generals; Thomas J. Oakely and Samuel A. Talcott, two of the ablest: Henry R. Storres, the brilliant advocate; and John C. Spencer, the principal author of the Revised isatutes.

Still further along, the field becomes too large to the stood of the count in the properties of the decemed in the stood of the s

Statutes.
Still further along, the field becomes too large to justify selections that may not be deemed invidious. We shall mention no living name. None will dispute the supremacy, thirty years ago, of Benjamin F. Butler, Daniel Lord, Joshus A. Spencer, Oxden Hoffman, Samuel Stevens, Nicholas Hill, William Curtis Noyes, and John Van Buren.

Nicholas Hill, William Curtis Noyes, and John Van Buren.

We forbear, for these names only saggest others of the honored dead who have contributed to place the bar of New York at the head of the profession in America.

head of the profession in America.

THE DEAD PARTIES.

This historic edifice has seen the beginning and the end of many parties and factions in this Sixte. It witnessed the rise and the fall of the Chintonians, the most powerful party in this country that ever followed the fortunes and bore the name of an individual. The last desperate hatties of the Federalists were fought in his halls. It has seen such changes in the Democratic party that would not recognize the organization he led in the changes in the Democratic party that would not recognize the organization he led in the dient time. Its corridors echoed the conflicts of the Bucktails, the Anti-Masons, the Barnburners, the Hunkers, and the Know-Nothings. The White party expired in its chambers; and from its portice William H. Seward announced the birth of the modern Republican party.

The new Capitol building is unique, costly, colossal, its walls are massive, its halls spacious, its garniture gorgoous; and when its main

tower is completed it will sweep a broad expanse of country, looking far up the Mohawk and far down the Hudson, and catching glimpses of the mountains of Vermont and

Massachusetts,
Standing on the esplanade below, and seeming to crouch at the feet of the new edifice, the old Capitol appears diminutive, humble—almost mean. But well will it be for its proud successor if, at the middle of the coming century when it shall have stood seventy years, it car relate of itself as renowned a story. H. B. S.

MR. SCHROEDER'S MILLENNIAL CHURCH He Hires a Hall, Distributes Circulars, and

Gathers a Small Congregation. Fewer than twenty persons went to Science Hall yesterday morning in response to a circu-

lar containing the following: Believing that the time has come to establish the Milennial Church of the Lord, founded upon mutual coperation in brotherij love, and union in Christ Jesus pace and gool will to all mankind, love and wisdom to reput instead of self-defended. peace and good will to all mankind, love and wission to reich instead of selfshiness, oppression, and britality, I call all men who love God, and such who have a desire to know Hun, from Whom coment all good, to join us, Behrion and science, Church and State, capital and labor must be so united as to work harmoniously for the benefit of the whole human tamity. We are all brothers and sisters in one common Fatherhood of God.

Henry Schröders.

Mr. Schroeder is a German professor of music, of very slight figure. Deep set bright black eyes light up his sallow features. His head is bald, and he wears a long beard. A much-worn dress coat was buttoned closely about him to guard against the freezing temperature of the room. He says that he has had marvellous experiences. The Protestant faith of his carlier years was shaken by a study of Tom Paine and Voltaire. Pursuing in this connection a course of scientific reading, he soon established himself as an advocate of what he called Natural Religion, recognizing no God except nature. After a few years he became dissatisfied with this faith, and impelled by a longing for the be-lief of his childhood, began again to study the Bible. He was able to accept it all, except the miracles described in the New Testament. These he enclosed in pencil marks, and read again and again, in the hope of seeing them in a new and clearer light. He became more con fused than ever, and despairing of solving the problem himself, prayed for some supernatural

a new and clearer light. He became more confused than ever, and despairing of solving the problem himself, prayed for some supernatural manifestation to convince him. Every evening, after dismissing his class in music, he sat up until after midnight reading the doubtful passages and repeating his prayer. As the clock struck 12, one night in June, 1875, he says, he was pondering over these marked verses of his Bible.

"If a miracle be possible, will God make it known to me?" he exclaimed, throwing down his book.

Three distinct knocks, he avers, were made upon the cover of the Bible before him. He read on until he came to another account of a miracle, when the three knocks were repeated. In this way his doubts were dispolled concerning every passage; he accepted their truth and joined a Congregational Church. Yet he again became doubtful, thinking that he had yielded too easily to what might have been only the product of a nervous imagination. Remembering that he had received answers to his prayers only after a hard day's toll, when he was weary and exerted, he prayed again that he might receive visitations whale in full strength of body and mind. As he arose from bed the next morning an unseen power seized his arm and swung it rapidly to and fro with irresistible force. When his arm was partly released he took a pencil in his fingers and held his hand over a table. Immediately his hand was moved up and down so that he lost control of it. Seizing his right wrist with his left haud, he forced it to the table, expecting that the mysterious power would explain itself, like Planchet, through writing. He was not disappointed, for the pencil glided smoothly over the paper, leaving behind it the word. "Hail." On the following Good Friday he went to an Episcopal church, knowing that there was no service in his own. Before the close of the exercises he decided to go home, and reached down to the floor for his hat. As he did so he was thrust forward by an unseen hand and held in a kneeting posture. Narry paralyzed with te

THE MILLENSIAL CHURCH OF THE LORD. shis great oner shall perisa in their sins, which means spiritual ideath.

5. That all our relations in life should be so arranged as to harmonize and correspond with God's elernal laws; that every individual shall have equal opportunities.

6. That all our education must be based upon the Holy scripture, and science become the handmaid of reigion.

7. That thurch and State, capital and labor, in a new social order, shall be so united that all shall work for the benefit of mankind in brotherly cooperation.

The church is called Millennial because it marks the opening of the millennium period, when Christ is to come to rule the earth, and peace, harmony, and brotherly love are to take the place of discord, oppression, and self-shiness.

schisiness.

The Millennial Church is to extend its doctines of comprehensing and samuel Nelson and Charles O'Conor were members, as were churchill C. Cambreling and Samuel J. Tilden. The product of their labors has illustrated the fundamental truth that a good, honest, economical government depends less upon its framework than upon the agencies that administer it.

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THE OLD JUDGES AND LAWYERS.

The highest courts in the State have always sat in this famous building. The decisions of the courts of New York have, from the first volume of Johnson downward, held superior rank in the judicial tribunals of the Union, and have been quoted with approbation at London. Paris, and Berlin. In 1814 James Kent, the new Chancellor, took his seat in one of the small rooms of the building. Throwing its doors wide open, he caused the proceedings of the court to be regularly reported, and thus poured a flood of light along the track of equity jurispudence in this country.

The old Supreme Court, the Court of Errors. The Millennial Church is to extend its doc

This evening the opera company under the manage ment of Mr. Max. Strakosch commences its brief season at Booth's Theatre—an admirable place, by the way, for the display of voices. The company comprises among its prominent members Miss Kellogg, Miss Litta, Miss. Cary. Signer Pataleoni and Messrs. Adams, Conty, and

MUSICAL NOTES.

Cary, Signor Pataleon, and Messrs Adams, Conly, and Gottschalk. Representations will be given each evening bearining with "Adds' to might.

The New York Philinarmonic Club is the title of a little and of excellent solo artists, who have assembled for the purpose of giving a few evenings of classical chamber music. This is a field of music of such exceptional richness, variety, and beauty that it would be a calamity to artif it were abandoned. Nearly every great composer has contributed thereily to it, and the programmes of this club are scienced with the greatest judgment and discrimination. As an example, that of to morrow evening, will suffice. It includes I hummel's fine septett, a quartet by Raff, and a nonette by Spokr. Bestless these pieces, the club has the assistance of Miss Brasdil and Mrs. William G. Morgan as solosts.

The Majdeson Opera Company seem to have created a

Mrs. William G. Morgan as soloists.

The Majleson Opera Company seem to have created a real tervor among the usually cold Bostonians. Madame Gerser and Signor Campanini are received there with the greatest warmin, and the newspaper criticisms, though written with care, are full of enthusiasm. The critics all agree that Madame Gerster is the first singer who has ever succeeded in giving a dramatic color to the mad seene in "Lucia," and at the same time in giving full expression to the florid music of that part, and as for Campanini, they set him down as the best of Edondos. Miss Hauk appeared in "Carmeni" on Friday evening.

JOHN CHAMPE'S DESERTION.

THE STORY OF LIGHT HORSE HARRY'S BRAVE SERGEANT-MAJOR.

How He Did Washington's Errand at the

Risk of His Life-His Plan to Capture Arnold-What Might have Saved Andre. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The outburst of popular indignation when it was announced that a monument was to be put up on American soil to the spy who plotted with Benedict Arnold the capture of George Washington, and the popular response to the suggestion of a monument in New York to the heroic Nathan Hale, prove that the fires of patriotism still burn brightly in American hearts. May

they never be quenched.

But my purpose in this letter was to recall a romantic opisode of the André-Arnold affair, which some of THE SUN'S readers may have forgotten, and with it one of the noblest figures of the revolutionary epoch—a man who risked his life as bravely for his country as did Hale himself-Sergeant John Champe of the Virginia

Light Horse Cavalry.
All Americans know how anxious Washington was to capture Benedict Arnold. But all do not know one of the weightiest-reasons for this anxiety. If Arnold had fallen, who could be trusted? Who could tell how far the treason had sapped its way unsuspected? Strange rumors were in the air about other officers high in rank, one of whom enjoyed in an eminent degree the confidence and esteem of Washington. On his arrival at the camp he sent for Major Henry Lee, the father of the late Robert E. Lee, unbosomed himself fully to him, and asked if among the bold Virginia spirits under his command there was one who would be willing to risk life, liberty, and honor on a desperate stake for the good of his country. Lee replied that he had such a man in his legion, a native of his own county of Loudon, John Champe, his Sergeant-Major, who, although but

replied that he had such a man in his legion, a native of his own county of Loudon, John Champe, his Sergeant-Major, who, although but 24 years old, possessed a courage equal to any danger. His only doubt was whether Champe would accept any service on which the shadow of dishonor rested. Washington gave minute and accurate instructions to Major Lee, who repaired to his camp and sent for Champe, He was a handsome, finely-proportioned young man, of grave countenance, with deep-set black eyes. When the scheme was unfolded to him, Champe shrank from the idea of desertion. He declared his life was at the service of Washington, but that his honor was his own. Lee, as a last inducement, pronounced the name of the suspected General whose character Washington was anxious to clear. Champe started, declared that the army held no man more loyal, and yielded.

He hastened to make his preparations. He knew that his first danger was from the pursuit of his own comrades, rendered doubly watchful and suspicious by the crime of Arnold. Major Lee was sitting in his tent when it was reported to him that a dragoon had been seen to leave the camp, who, when challenged by the sentry, put spurs to his horse and escaped. Anxious to give his Sergeant every possible opportunity, Lee first affected to misunderstand, and next to doubt the correctness of the report. It was undoubtedly, he said, some countryman. It was impossible any member of the Virginia legion could be guilty of such an act. The officer making the report was somewhat indignant, and replied that the desertor was believed to be no less a person than the Sergeant-Major, as his horse and arms were missing. A pursuing party was soon equipped. After inspecting them, Lee suddenly remembered that he had other duty for the Lieutenant in command, and sent for Cornet Middleton to take his place. He did this partly to create delay, partly from a knowledge of middleton, as his horse and plunged in and lein advance. He put spurs to his horse, and made for the village of South Bergen, d

witnessed the examinate of the galesys, who had witnessed the examp, his doubts vanished. He congratulated Champe, promised him the same position in his legion that he had held inthe patriot army, and assigned him quarters near himself. Some days later, by the hands of an-other spy, Major Lee received a letter in cipher, of which this was the important part:

other spy, Major Lee received a letter in cipher, of which this was the important part:

I am able confidently to assure you that the suspicions excited by Arnod are false as himself. Not one of our efficiers is supposed by the British to be otherwise than immedia to their cause. Only one has fallen-one son of perdition. To have the pleasure of doing this justice to dielity balances the evils of my situation. I was yesterday compelled to a most afflicting step, but one indispensable to the completion of my pidn. It was necessary for me to accept a commission in the traitor's legion that imight have uninterrupted access to his house. Thither he usually returns at midnight, and previously to retiring walks a short time in his garden. There I am to selze and sag him, and with the assistance of a trusty spy hear him to a boat which will be in readiness. In case of interrogation we shall say that we are carrying an intoxicated solder to the guardhouse. Some of the pales from the garden hence are to be previously removed, that our silent passage to the alley may be facilitated. On the night which the beaver is commissioned to appoint meet me at Hooken with twenty of the 'triding Caval', will deliver to your hand the troubler of sord.

Lee, on the appointed day, repaired to Ho-

ry, those brothers of my soil, and there, God willing, I will deliver to your hand the troubler of Israel.

Lee, on the appointed day, repaired to Hoboken with a party of dragoons, carrying three led horses, one of them the beautiful steed of Champe. He concealed himself with his party in a thick wood. His anxiety may well be imagined as evening drew on, midnight passed, and morning dawned. Disappointed and full of apprehension, he returned with his party to consult Washington. Several days passed before the arrival of the trusty spy, from whom they learned that a sudden mevement of Arnold, who changed his quarters only a few hours before the time fixed for the execution of their plans, had frustrated them.

Poor Champe was obliged to accompany the traitor to Virginia. At the peril of his life he escaped in North Carolina, hiding for whole days in the thickets, and at length rejoined the army which was in pursuit of Lord Rawdon. He sought Major Lee, who received him with fraternal emotion, and introduced him to Gen! Greene. The veteran treated him with all the consideration due to his heroism. Major Lee, restoring to him his favorite horse, sent him to Washington, who comforted him as only a noble mind could, and gave him an honorable discharge, fearing for him the vengeance of the enemy should the chances of war place him in their power.

Champe retired to his home in Loudon County, Virginia, where he lived several years, honored and respected. When our brief war with France occurred, and Washington was appointed Lieutenant-General, he sought out Champe to confer on him a Capitain's commission, but the brave Sergeant had gone to answer a higher muster roll.

ANDRE'S CRIME AND MONUMENT. The Plot to Capture George Washington-Vandalism in Westminster Abbey.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The greater crime of Major André was this: He was part and parcel of the infernal plot to cap-ture Gen. Washington while the guest of the patriotic Mrs. Robinson. The Commander-in-Chief was at this time returning to West Point General at Newport-the Count de Rocham-beau, one of the twenty-three noblemen who

aided the patriots to achieve their national independence. It was adroitly arranged by Arnold and André as to time so as to cover the period of the return of Gen. Washington. He was dining with the hostess, some of his chief officers being present, when a despatch was brought to him in great haste. Excusing himself, he opened it carclessly, but read it in amazement, for it detailed the treason and escane of Gen. Arnold, and the capture and confession of Major André! Washington wept in anguish of mind, exclaiming. "Oh, God! whom now can I trust?" The ingratitude of Arnold was nearly equal to his treason. Had it not been for the fidelity of three militamen who captured Major André, the satanic plot would have been successful, Gen. Washington made prisoner, tried and condemned as a traitor, and the terrible fate of Sir William Wallace would have been his—hanged, drawn, quartered, and decapitated, and his head fixed. was brought to him in great haste. Excusing

upon the Traitors' Gate of old London Bridge. The Revolutionary war ended, execution following execution upon public scaffolds, the cruel, drunken, and lustful Hessians let loose like wolves in sheepfolds. This was the damning resuit contemplated by Arnold and André in their satanic union. The Almighty—not manfrustrated that unholy intent, for saith Holy writ. "Proclaim liberty throughout the land!"

If the life of King George III, had been thus imperilled by Capt. Nathan Hale, would England creet a monument in Great Britain to Hale's memory, or permit any Englishman to build it? No! Are we less in honor, justice, and courage than our ancestors?

After the death of Henry V., the hero of Agincourt, he was buried in Westminster Abbey with great magnificence, and his tomb is now to be seen, nearly in the centre of the mausoleum. On the tomb was a recumbent figure of the hero, in gold and silver plate armor; the head was of solid silver, with a crown of gold. The original heimet he wore at Agincourt is now on a cross beam of timber over his tomb between two columns of the ediffes.

In the time of Henry VIII, and the Reformation, all the abbeys and monasteries of England were broken into and despoiled of all their treasures. The robbers stole all the silver and gold from the reclining statue of the hero of Agincourt, and cut off his head and carried it awey as spolia, and thus the denuded figure is seen at this day. The beadle, or janitor, shows the monumental curiosities in the Abbey to visitors, and thus he condensed history as I respectfully sat upon the coronation chair, he pointing to the despoiled statue: "Ladies and gentlemen, this is the tomb of King Henry VIII."

In another part of Westminster Abbey is the marble monument to the memory of Major for the despoiled memory of Major Honry VIII."

gentlemen, this is the tomb of King Henry V... who lost his head in the reign of King Henry VIII."

In another part of Westminster Abbey is the marble monument to the memory of Major John André, erected in 1821, when his remains (by permission of our Government) weie removed from Tappan to England, and buried with ceremony in the nation's mausoleum, the custodian of which at this time is the learned, amiable, and venerable Dean Stanley, recently our guest. The panel of the plinth of the monument bears a suitable inscription to André's devotion and courage in his death for his king and country. Above the plinth are sculptured in alto relievo four or five figures, about a quarter of life size, representing Major André, Gen. Washington, and two officers, who are contemplating the victim of Arnold with respectful pity and commiseration. Now, then, some iconoclast thief has broken off and stolen the head of Washington; and the same ignitor who described the tomb of King Henry V., in describing André's tomb, said: "You now behold the grave of the unfortunate Major John André, and you see there his manly figure, and in front of him you view the body of the rebel George Washington, who was, as you see, beheaded in the reign of King George III."

Now, with the trumpet of justice—the waves of sound passing along the ocean telegraph—I call upon the good Dean Stanley to publicly replace the head of Washington in Westminster Abbey.

I deny the right of any man to use his money as he pleases when thereby he insults his fel-

Abbey.

I deny the right of any man to use his money as he pleases when thereby he insults his fellow citizens, even though he may not so intend it.

George, THE COUNT JOANNES,
Of the New York Supreme Court.

MR. HAVEMEYER'S OFFER.

Five Hundred Dollars for the New York Cham ber of Commerce to Hand Over.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When the general allegation was made, some months ago, that American refined sugars were adulterated, I called on Prof. Chandler, President of the Board of Health, and urged upon him the necessity of making an examination of the re-fined sugars on sale in the New York market, and of giving the result of such examination to the public. He then told me that refined sugars were not adulterated, and that he considered such examination useless. Notwithstanding this, I insisted that, as the public mind was easily excited, it would be proper to give present attention to the matter. Prof. Chandler's reply was, that such an examination would be expensive, that the Board of Health had not money to defray the expense, and that it was already overrun with work. I then offered to bear the expense of the examination, stipulating only that it should be thorough and com-

the rain fell in torrents. Just at daybreak, from an eminence some miles from Bergren, near the "Three Pigeons," a tavern kept at the present day, the dragoons descried Champe about half a mile in advance. He put spurs to his horse, and made for the viliage of South Bergen, determined to seek refuge on board one of the two British galleys which usually lay in Newark Bay, a mile or two distant. Presently he heard the pursuers again at his heels. But a few hundred yards separated them. A long marsh and deep waters lay between him and safety. He sprang from his horse and plunged into the morass. His pursuers came up and dismounted also. Struggling through the mud and silme, with his drawn sword heid above his head. Champe reached the river's brink, plunged in, and swam toward the galleys. His cloak and scabbard had been thrown away, but for a time he still grasped his trusty blade. This slipped from his hand and was lost. The seen had been watched with great interest and rightly interpreted by those on board the galleys. Fire was opened on the dragoons, some of whom were preparing to follow Champe in the wastaken before Sir Henry Clinton, who put gold in his hand and sent at once to New York. After the usual interrogations by the Adjutant. General he was taken before Sir Henry Clinton, who put gold in his hand and sent at once to New York. After the usual interrogations by the Adjutant. General he was taken before Sir Henry Clinton, who put gold in his hand and sent him to Arnold. Champe from a gold in his hand and sent him to Arnold the galleys with we was obsert to him. The traiter regarded his visitor with a keen, inquisitorial look. The Virginia cavalry had borne such a high reputation for fidelity that he could scarce iv believe one of them stood before him in the character of a deserter. But as he read the letter from the commander of the galleys, who had witnessed the escape, his doubts vanished. He analysis was his (Mr. Earle's) property. To his particulated Champe, promised him the same position in his le examined, he replied that such was the case. I again insisted that Prof. Chandler should make a report upon the general charge of adulteration to the Chamber of Commerce, and left him with the impression that while calling attention to certain samples tasted, he would contradict the general charge of adulteration advanced by the opponents of our industry. His report was given to the public without any such qualification. Now, let me ask the public, Mr. Editor, whether the general issue of the adulteration or non-adulteration of refined sugars is to be, or should be, decided solely upon samples of sugar furnished Prof. Chandler by Mr. Earle; which sugars left the refinery unadulterated; which have been in the latter's sole possession since June last, and the analysis of which was made by Prof. Chandler, at Mr. Earle's request, to enable the latter to answer a suit for the recovery of their value. During the course of this suit the fact that these sugars left the refinery absolutely unadulterated will be quite sufficiently established.

Yesterday morning I again called upon Prof. Chandler and elicited from him the same statement that the sugars tested and on which he had based his report were chiefly taken from Mr. Earle's stock. I will not comment upon the manifest unfairness of allowing the public to rest under the impression that such analysis is in any sense either thorough or complete. But it is precisely a thorough and complete analysis of all refined sugars that I have for months been endeavoring to secure. I have therefore addressed the following letter to the Chamber of Commerce:

New York, Jan. 4, 1879.

The Passiness and Members of risk Chamber of Commerce.

addressed the following letter to the Chamber of Commerce:

New York, Jan. 4, 1879.

The Parrick of Chamber informed me yesterday morning that the sugars tested by him, and on the analysis of which he based his report to the Chamber of Commerce, were taken chiefly from Mr. Earle's stock, and that the analysis was made at the request and expected of the analysis of the commerce were taken chiefly from Mr. Earle's stock, and that the analysis was made at the request and expected of the analysis was made at the request and expected of the analysis was made at the sugars for what a contended was a forest of the analysis of which is the sugars of the analysis of the related was a thorough examination. As I feel the public have a fight to know whether what they purchase is or is not unadulterated sugar. I herewith hand to your honorable body five hundred dollars (8500), which I would ask you to place at Prof. Chandler's disposal, so as to enable him to employ all the aid necessary to make a full and complete analysis of the refined sugars made by New York refluers, his report to be furnished to your honorable body when completed. I name the above sum, as Prof. Chandler's meit is sufficient to cover the outlay. It not, I hold myself responsible for any additional expense. I need not advert to Prof. Chandler's emment fitness for this task, both as President of the Board of Health said as one whose long connection with Messrs. Booth & Edgar, as consulting chemist, last given him most extensive axperience in all matters relating to the analysis of sugars.

Testing your honorable mem, your atruly.

Theodoke A. Haveneyer.

The Cold on the Erie.

The detention of the Sufferns and Middle-town way trains, on the morning of Jan 3, was in no wise attributable to the two gauges. The facts were, the

The Staten Island brewers are jubilant over

Joy Among Staten Island Brewers.

island this season. About 200 laborers were yesterday cutting ice from the ponds and lakes. The ice is from ten to twelve inches in thickness. Should the cold the cold the cold property of the cold spend upward of \$100,000 on Staten Island. Exploring the Arctic Regions.

James Gordon Bennett's vacht, the Jeannette

MARY DANCER'S FORTUNE.

The Completion of a \$25,000 Tomb in Ac-

on the chapel monument in Greenwood that is o perpetuate the memory and good deeds of Miss Mary A. Dancer, the daughter of the late Matt. M. Dancer, the most fortunate gambler New York ever saw. Work was begun on the monument early last spring. Of the \$25,000 devoted to the work \$5,000 was expended in buying a lot. The plot is situated near the new entrance to Greenwood, which is opposite the old, or main entrance. The Dancer tomb is diagonally across the drive from the handsome monument erected by Florence, the actor. The lot is a circle, eighty feet in diameter, and is to be surrounded by a fence, consisting of an ornamental bronze rail, supported by granite posts. The walk from the entrance of the lot to the door of the tomb consists of a granite to the door of the tomb consists of agranite slab twenty feet long, six feet wide, and a foot thick. It is the largest single block of granite ever taken into the cemetery. Ten pairs of horses were required to draw it into position.

The monument, a combination of chapel and tomb, is a gothle structure of cruciform shape. The base is 21x21 feet, and it rises to a height of 38 feet. The materials used on the exterior are the Westerly white granite, with trimmings and columns of poished Scotch granite. The interior is finished in Italian marble, with trimmings of American dove-colored marble and columns of red Tennessee marble. The visitor approaches the entrance of the chapel by a flight of granite steps cut out of a single block of stone. Double bronze doors of artistic design, costing \$1,090, and protected by heavy bronze shutters, close the entrance of the gothic archway. The floor of the tomb is laid in English illuminated tiles. Directly opposite the doorway is the single window of the chapel, set with warm tirted cathedral glass. From the floor to the top of the dome the distance is about twenty feet. The dome is supported by four columns of Tennessee marble, with capitals of Italian marble. The centre piece of the dome is a marble panel. In the centre of the panel is a bronze ring, from which a unique bronze basket is to depend. The basket is to be filled, with trailing flowers carved in pure white marble. slab twenty feet long, six feet wide, and a foot

when the artist shall have completed his work, with trailing flowers carved in pure white marble.

The roof of the structure is a marvellous piece of architecture. It is formed of four pointed gables. Twelve huge slabs of marble slope from the sides upward to an apex, and the seams are so tightly joined as to make them seem like a solid piece of rock. Rising from the apex of the roof of the chapel is the monument of white Westerly granite, sixteen feet in height. From the roof to the base of the column the monument is octagonal in shape. The column is cylindrical, and is surmounted by a Greek cross and crown.

There are in all nine receptacles for the dead within the tomb. The Italian marble sarcophagus containing Miss Dancer's remains is to stand beneath the stained-glass window. Upon itare to stand marble statuettes three feet high. Faith and Hope, by an Italian artist. There are to be four tiers of tombs on either side of the entrance. Miss Dancer's mother's remains are to repose in a sarcophagus on the left; on the right those of her father. Matt. M. Dageer. These are all the members of Miss Dancer's immediate family. Other relatives are to be buried in the remaining vaults.

The expenditure of the \$25 000 that Miss Dancer desired to have expended on her monument has been superintended by Mr. Thomas F. Jeremiah, her executor. The plans were drawn by D. & J. Jardine, the architects of 1.227 Broadway. The builder was Mr. John Walton, of the firm of Charles Cobb & Co., Atlanta, Georgia.

The completion of the monument also completes the dislayed the

of the firm of Charles Cobb & Co., Atlanta, Georgia.

The completion of the monument also completes the disbursement of the last dollar of the enormous gambling gains of Matt. Dancer, one of the very few men who could save money thus carned. Starting out a third of a century ago as a blacksmith's apprentice, Dancer drifted into a fare game in the Bowery. He won and saved. From the Bowery he advanced to Broadway, where he occupied many different rooms. The most noted of these resorts was at 676 Broadway, where large stakes were lost and won. At the time of the rebellion he started a fare bank in company with others, where \$1,500,000 is said to have changed hands in two or three years. Dancer's profits were enormous, and here he made the bulk of his fortune.

The peacest Dancer over came to a serious.

or three years. Dancer's profits were enormous, and here he made the bulk of his fortune.

The nearest Dancer ever came to a serious loss was by a robbery. He kept about \$100,000 in bonds in his house. One day in July, 1875, in broad daylight, two men, one of them armed with a hatchet, entered his house at 50 East Eleventh street. Mrs. Dancer, an invalid, was alone. The men frightened her by threats, handcuffed her, and rifled a bureau drawer containing the securities. In their haste they got only \$80,000 in Virginia bonds, which were registered and were worthless to the thieves. Mrs. Dancer never recovered from the fright.

Matt. Dancer died in August, 1876, leaving half of his property to his wife and half to his only daughter. Mary. Mrs. Dancer survived her husband only three months, and the entire property, estimated at \$700,000, tell to Mary.

Mary Dancer was a young woman of a strongly-marked religious temperament. She was a member of the Methodist Church, but her Christianity was of a type that was not circumscribed by sect. She gave liberally to all denominations, and her charities were manifold. She was engaged to be married to a Mr. Stevens, a telegraph operator in the Police Central Office, and the wedding was soon to have taken place.

scribed by sect. She gave liberally to all denominations, and her charities were manifold. She was engaged to be married to a Mr. Stevens, a telegraph operator in the Police Central Office, and the wedding was soon to have taken place, when she died.

Miss Dancer, then in good health, drew her will on the 13th of December, 1875. Just sixty days from that time she died after a short illness. By her will she left \$185,000 to relatives and friends and \$335,000 in legacies varying from \$5,000 to \$20,000 to thirty-one charitable, religious, and benevolent institutions in the city and \$25,000 for her monument. A large residuary estate was left to Mr. Jeremiah, the executor of the will. Mr. Dancer's brother and other relatives who were not mentioned in the will began a contest that was amicably settled. Mr. Jeremiah surrendered the residuary bequest, which was divided among the contest-ants. All the institutions named by Miss Dancer accepted and were paid their money on the final accounting before the Surrogate a few months ago, and the great gambler's money is now ministering to the sick at the dispensaries and hospitals, teaching young men the art of healing relieving orphans, and sending tracts and Bibles to the heathen of foreign lands.

GRANT ON THE HARD TIMES.

nauce to the Dubliners.

Owing to the lateness of the hour last night I did only scanty justice to the speech of Gen. Grant at the banquet given him at the Mansion House. The ex-President made in response the

Grant at the banquet given him at the Mansion House. The ex-President made in response the longest speech of his life, and intimated, amid much laughter and cheering, that he might return to Dublin one day and run against Barrington for Mayor and Butt for Parliament. He warned those gentlemen that he was generally a troublesome candidate. Then passing to serious matters, the General said:

"We have heard some words spoken about our country—my country before I was naturalized in another. [Laughter.] We have a very great country, a prosperous country, with room for a great many people. We have been suffering for some years from very great oppression. The world has felt it. [Hear, hear.] There is no question about the fact that when you have forty-five millions of consumers such as we are, and when they are made to feel poverty then the whole world must feel it. [Applause.] You have had here great prosperity because of our great extravagance and our great misfortunes. We had a war which drew into it almost every man who could bear arms, and my friend who spoke so elequently to you a few moments ago lost a leg in it. You did not observe that, perhaps, as he has a wooden one in place of it. When that great conflict, was going on we were spending one thousand million dollars a year more than we were producing, and Europe got every dollar of it. It made for you a false prosperity, You were getting our bends and our promises to pay. You were cashing them yourselves. That made great prosperity, and made producers beyond the real necessities of the world at peace. But we finally got through that great conflict, and with an inflated currency which was far below the specie you use here. It made our people still more extravagant. Our speculations were going on, and we still continued to spend three or four hundred millions of money per year more than we were producing, and inflated currency which was far below the specie you use here. It made our head our days of depression; yours is just coming on. I hope it is nearly over

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

SUBTISCA. . 7 25 ISBN sets . 4 48 Moon sets . 6 01 High warms-rise but Sandy Hook . 5 47 Gov. Island . 6 36 Hell Gate . . 7 58 Arrived-SUNDAY, Jan. 5.

THE FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE

SOME SPECULATIONS IN RELATION TO ITS NEAR FUTURE.

The finishing touch is to be put, to-day,

Proceedings to Dispossess Messrs. Fiske & Harkins-Several Managers' Eyes Said to be Turned Toward Twenty-eighth Street. The rent of the Fifth Avenue Theatre is \$30,000 a year. As there are only forty weeks in the ordinary theatrical season, the rent amounts to \$750 per week during its actual use. Fiske & Harkins on taking the lease agreed to pay \$750 every Saturday evening, beginning with Sept. 7. until the \$30,000 was all paid. When Mr. Harkins began legal proceedings, on Monday last, to break partnership with Mr. Fiske, the last previous Saturday had passed without the

kins began legal proceedings, on Monday last, to break partnership with Mr. Fiske, the last previous Saturday had passed without the weekly payment of rent being made. On Saturday evening last, the Gilseys, who own the theatre, made a formal demand on Receiver Bedford for \$1,500, the rent for two weeks. Mr. Bedford could not pay, because the receipts had not more than sufficed to meet the other expenses. Joseph Jefferson, the current star, had received half the money taken in, according to agreement; prompt payment of gas and advertising bills had been forced, and the remainder had gone to the employees. The Gilseys had already obtained a summons of dispossession from Justice Kelly, and this was served on the receiver. It is returnable this morning.

The future of the theatre is uncertain. Mr. Jefferson is to play this evening, and probably will continue to act during the week. Henry Gilsey says that he has nothing to do with the quarrel between Fiske and Harkins; all he wants is prompt payment of the rent or vacation of the premises. Mr. Harkins has partly engaged a cast for "Dr. Clyde," the translated German play that he intends to put, on the stage after the close of Jefferson's engagement, and bases high hopes on the probability of its success. There are said to be several managers in readiness to take the theatre for a short term if the present tenants should be ousted at once. Januarry is usually the best month in the amusement season, and there are plenty of available stars and combinations. The talk is renewed of Wallack taking the house; but he will not be likely to do so while he can keep his present theatre at less than half of \$30,000 a year. Mr. Rullman, the ticket speculator, is mentioned as a possible lessee; and another rumor makes Manager Abbey of the Park Theatre a bidder for a lesse at a reduced price. Mr. Abbey lately made an offer for the Globe Theatre, Boston, and it is thought that he would use the Fifth Avenue for stock companies. Jarrett & Paimer are also understood to be ready to take

Business Motices.

Monthly Grand Distribution, New Orleans, Jan. 14. -1,857 prizes, total \$110,400; capitals, \$30,000, \$10,000, \$5,000, &c.; 100,000 tickets, two (\$2) dollars; halves, one (\$1) dollar. Apply to M. A. DAUPHIN, P. O. box No. 692, N. O. La., or H. L. PLUM, 319 Broadway, N. Y.

MARRIED.

DE WOLF-TUCKER—At 8t John's Church, Providence, R. I., Dec. 31, by the Rev. C. A. L. Richards, Byrn D. De Wolf to Harriet Ramsay, daughter of the la DENNISTON—HOLTHYSON—In this city, on Jan. 2, by the Rev. J. A. Denniston, Robert Emmett Denniston, Esq., to Rachel Holthyson of Poughkeepsie.

FRY—RROLLY—Jan. 2, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. W. J. Giliespie, Mr. Henry Fry to Miss Maggie Broily, LiLOYD—ROBERTS—In Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 2b, at the residence of the Rev. H. B. Ridgaway of 8t. Paul's M. E. Church, Mr. James B. Lloyd of New York to Miss Sarah A. Roberts of Middleport, Ohio.

ROLLINS—BALL.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 2, by the Rev. A. J. Lyman, William H. Bedlins of Portsmouth, N. H., to Miss Elizabeth B. Ball of Brooklyn.

WETHERILL—SMITH.—On Jan. 2, at Trinity Church, in this city, by Bishop Littlepohn, assessed by the Rev. N. J., to Kate Annette Smith, daughter of J. Lawrence Smith of Smithtown, Long Island.

CAMPBELL.—On Saturday, Jan. 4, Susan Campbell, infant daughter of Hugh J. and Maria Gampbell. Fueral this day, at 2 P. M. from the residence of her parents, 3d av., between 167th and 168th sts.

DEAN.—In Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 1, Mr. Thomas Dean, aged 88 years.

DERN.—Jan. 5. William Deery, aged 30 years.

Puneral on Tuesday, 7th, from his late residence, 192

Futten st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FINNELL.—Jan. 4, Hannah Finnell, late wife of James Finnell.

FINNELL—Jan. 4, Hannah Finneni, late wire of Janus-Finneni.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, 127 Mulberry st., at 2 P. M.

JAMES.—In Young County, Texas, Dec. 2, James James, axed 114 years, 6 months and 22 days, a native of Prince William County, Va., and a resident of Parker County, Texas. In his losth year he cultivated an acre patch of watermelons, and the crop residend \$120. the 12th of December, Edward Eustis Johnston, grandson of the late Chief Justice Eustis of Louisnana, and son of Charles and Mathilde Eustis Johnston, axed 20 years.

JONES.—In Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 3, Mrs. Caroline Jones, in the 183d year of her age.

in the 98d year of her age.

LEDDY.—On Saturday last, Mrs. Ann Leddy.
The funeral will take place from 8ts. Peter's and Paul's
Church, 2d st., between South 2d and 3d sts. Brooklyn,
E. D., on Tuesday morning, Jan. 7, at 10½ o'clock.
MEARIM.—On Sanday, Jan. 5, after a short and severe
ilmess, Adelaide E., beloved wife of Alexander Meakim.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
McDOWELL.—In Franklin County, Ky. Dec. 23, Capt.
John Lyle McDowell, in the 85th year of his age, a native
of Favette County, Ky. He was of Scotch-Irish descent.
His great-grandfather fell in Indian warfare, and is said in
Footle's" Annals" to have been the first white man killed
in the valley of Virginia. His grandfather was with
Braddock when that commander was defeated by the
French and Indians, and afterward served as an officer
in the Revolution. His father was an officer in the Revointion, and also an officer in the War of 1812; and Capt.
McDowell himself served with his father in the War of
1812.

McDoweil himself served with his father in the War of O 1812.
O 1812.
O 1812.
O 18 ASA.—Dec. 15, on board the steamship Granada, of the coast of Nicaragua, of apoplexy, the Rev. Joseph B. O 18 Asa. Aged 51 years.
PHINNEY.—In Winnsboro, Fairfield County. S. C., Dec. 28, Mrs. Namey 8 Phinney, in her 88th year.
Reilly.—In Jersey City, on Sunday, Jan. 5, John Reilly. A native of the County Longford, Ireland, aged 35 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday morning, the Thi, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, 61 Newark av. The remains will be taken to St. Peter's Church, where a solemn high mass of requiem will be offered up for the happy repose of his soul.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA COMPANY.

A FLATTERING COMPLIMENT TO STEINWAY & SONS.

Messis. Strinway & Sons:

Messis. Strinway & Sons:

Gentleman. 17 Messrs. Strinwar & Sons:
Gentlamen: Having used your celebrated Pianos in
public and private during the present opera season, we
desire to express our unqualified admiration of their
sonority, evenuess, richness, and astonishing duration of tone, most beautifully blending with and supporting the voice. These matchless qualities for accompanying the voice, together with precision of action and unequalled others, the most desirable instruments for students of vo-

others, the most desirable instruments for statements of vise all masses and the musical public generally.

Munite Hauk, Etelka Gerster, Marie Roze, Clarice Campidollo, G. Lablache, Luizi Ardul, Italo Campanini, A. F. Galassi, G. Del Puente, J. Frapolli, A. J. Foli. F. de Rialp, J. H. Mapleson.

NOTE .- The Steinway Pianos were the only ones of cially used by Her Majesty's Opera Troupe, at the Academy of Music, in the reception room, in the green room, in the orchestra, and on the stage. The programmes for each performance contained the official announcement that the pianos used by Her Majesty's Opera Troupe

WERE from the celebrated house of STEINWAY & SONS. THE ABOVE certificate may be seen at the planeforts warerooms of STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, N. Y. USEFUL PRESENTS FOR HOLIDAYS. KEEP'S SHIRTS.

Keep's Custom Shirts, made to measure. The very best hat can be produced at any price, SIX for \$0. Pericet

that can be produced at any price. SIX for \$8. Perise's satisfacture of the control of the contr

Recommended by the Faculty for Courts, Colds, Ashburteninis, &c. They contain no opinio, or preparation forces. Price 50 cents per box. May be sent by inc.

E. FOUGERA & CO., New York, Acents

567,025.—KENTUCKY STATE, JAN. II omly drawing this months. Capital prize, \$15,000, 1,894 prizes. Tickets \$1 ench. Lines office, 1,277 Broadway. B. H. FORTER & CO., Northern Agents.

Dem Publications.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA.-Itsin A revived—SUNDAY, Jan. 5.

Sa Ahyssinia, Marphy, Liverpool Dec. 21. and Queenstown 22:1

Sa Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, Sa Ribemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, Sa Ribemard, Kelley, Norlook, Sa Ribemard, Kelley, Norlook, Sa Ribemard, Kelley, Norlook, Sa Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfelk.

Ba Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfelk.